

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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OBESITY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LLC,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
FIBER RESEARCH INTERNATIONAL,  
LLC, et al.,  
  
Defendants.

Case No. 2:16-cv-00061-JAD-PAL

**ORDER**

(App. OSC – Dkt. #1)  
(Mot. Strike – Dkt. #4)

This matter is before the Court on Plaintiff/Counter-Defendant Obesity Research Institute, LLC’s Application for Issuance of an Order to Show Cause why Rieu Shimizu Should Not be Held in Contempt and Sanctioned (Dkt. #1) (the “Application”), filed January 12, 2016. Also before the Court is Defendant/Counter-Claimant Fiber Research International, LLC’s Motion to Strike (Dkt. #4), filed January 29, 2016. This proceeding is referred to the undersigned pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A) and LR IB 1-3 and 1-9 of the Local Rules of Practice.

**I. BACKGROUND**

This action arises out of a subpoena issued by the United States District Court, Southern District of California, in a pending case before that court involving the same parties: *Obesity Research Institute, LLC. v. Fiber Research International, LLC*, Case No. 3:15-cv-00595-BAS-MDD (the “underlying action”). The underlying action alleges violations of the Trademark Act of 1946 commonly known as the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1051–1141, and related causes of action. Obesity Research Institute, LLC (“ORI”) is seeking a declaratory judgment that it has “no liability to Fiber Research International, LLC (“Fiber Research”) for any violation of the Lanham Act or the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act related to the sales of its dietary supplement product Lipozene®.” ORI’s Application (Dkt. #1) at 2. Fiber Research’s

Counterclaim alleges “false advertising and unfair competition arising out of ORI’s marketing and sale of its product, Lipozene®.” *Id.* at 2–3. FRI claims it “has the ‘exclusive’ right to sell Propol®, which is a branded glucomannan product manufactured by Shimizu Chemical Corporation of Japan” (“Shimizu Chemical”). *Id.* (citing Countercl. ¶ 74). Shimizu Chemical is not a party to the underlying action. However, FRI alleges it is the assignee of Shimizu Chemical’s “legal rights of action in the United States for any damages incurred by Shimizu [Chemical] by virtue of any unlawful selling or marketing of products in unfair or unlawful competition with Propol.” *Id.* ¶ 29.

In its initial disclosures, Fiber Research listed two individuals, John Alkire and Ryusuke Shimizu,<sup>1</sup> as witnesses having knowledge of Propol’s proprietary nature, “its formulation, efficacy, and substantiation,” and how Shimizu Chemical has assigned all rights regarding Propol to Fiber Research. *Id.*, Ex. H, FRI’s Initial Disclosures. Fiber Research’s initial disclosure lists California attorney, Jack Fitzgerald as the contact for Mr. Shimizu.

On October 6, 2015, a subpoena was issued to Mr. Shimizu in the underlying action. *Id.* at 4, Ex. A, Subpoena. Mr. Shimizu was personally served on October 7, 2015 at the Mandalay Bay Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada while he attended “Supply Side West,” which “is billed as the biggest trade show in the dietary supplement, food, beverage, animal nutrition, personal care, cosmetic, pharmaceutical, packaging and sports nutrition industry.” *Id.* at 4–5, *see also* Exs. B, J–K. According to ORI, the subpoena was served in Las Vegas because Mr. Shimizu regularly transacts business here. *Id.* at 5, Ex. J, Decl. of Henny Den Uijl. The subpoena was also served on Fiber Research’s counsel and Mr. Shimizu’s contact, Jack Fitzgerald. *Id.*, Ex. L, Certificate of Service. The subpoena sought Mr. Shimizu’s testimony and production of documents on

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<sup>1</sup> The Application lists Mr. Shimizu’s first name as “Rieu,” while FRI’s initial disclosure provide the name “Ryusuke Shimizu” as one of two individuals likely to have discoverable information. *Compare* Application (Dkt. #1) at 1 *with Id.* at Ex. H, FRI’s Initial Disclosures. The subpoena was issued to “Mr. Shimizu.” *See id.* at Ex. A. The Declaration of Henny Den Uijl, a manager for ORI, indicates that Rieu Shimizu was the subject of the subpoena. *Id.* at Ex. J. A November 13, 2015 email from Jack Fitzgerald, Esq., who is listed as the contact for Ryusuke in FRI’s initial disclosure, appears to communicate with ORI’s counsel on behalf of Rieu. The declaration of Sean Flaherty states “Rieu” is a shortened version of his name. *See id.* at Ex C, ¶ 4.

1 various particularized categories of information, including the purported assignment agreement,  
2 and required Mr. Shimizu to appear for deposition on November 9, 2015, in Las Vegas, Nevada.  
3 *Id.* at 5, Ex. A.

4 Correspondence between the parties to the underlying action indicates that Mr. Fitzgerald  
5 was attempting to procure Mr. Shimizu's commitment to sit for a deposition in the United States.  
6 *See id.*, Ex. N, Nov. 3–4, 2015 Emails. He stated that the November 9th deposition would not  
7 proceed, but he would provide proposed dates, assuming Mr. Shimizu agreed to be deposed in  
8 the United States. Mr. Fitzgerald also asserted that the subpoena was not valid and, if Mr.  
9 Shimizu were to appear for a deposition, it would be “voluntary, at a mutually convenient date,  
10 at a location of his convenience and choosing, and at ORI's expense.” *Id.* Counsel for ORI  
11 stated that he was willing to discuss a proposed alternative date, “but in the meantime that  
12 subpoena is operative and we have every intention of proceeding. Shimizu has the option of  
13 moving for a protective order, or being subject to contempt in case of non-compliance.” *Id.* The  
14 parties reached an impasse.

15 Mr. Shimizu failed to appear at the deposition and produce the requested documents on  
16 November 9th. ORI made a record of non-appearance for Mr. Shimizu's deposition. *Id.*, Ex. O,  
17 Certificate of Non-appearance. Fiber Research also failed to appear. *Id.* at 5. Several days later  
18 Mr. Fitzgerald informed ORI's counsel that Rieu Shimizu “has agreed to make himself available  
19 for deposition in Japan at a mutually-agreeable time and date.” *Id.*, Ex. R, Nov. 13, 2015 Email.  
20 In December 2015, ORI's counsel attempted to meet and confer with Mr. Shimizu and Fiber  
21 Research's counsel regarding the failure to comply with the subpoena for deposition and  
22 production of documents in Nevada. *Id.* at 6, Ex. C, Flaherty Decl., ¶¶ 15–20; Exs. P–Q.  
23 However, ORI received no response from Mr. Shimizu or any other individual representing  
24 Shimizu Chemical. *Id.*, Flaherty Decl., ¶ 20.

25 In its Application in this district, ORI argues it “should not be forced to bear the burden  
26 of foreign travel to obtain evidence from a key witness, when the witness was served with a valid  
27 subpoena and enforcement can be had in the United States.” *Id.* at 6. ORI asserts it should not  
28 be forced to depose Mr. Shimizu in Japan because Shimizu Chemical “purportedly chose to

1 assign its rights to bring legal claims in the United States to a company in the United States” and  
2 because Fiber Research’s initial disclosure listed its counsel as the contact for Mr. Shimizu.  
3 Given the critical nature of Mr. Shimizu’s testimony and the documents requested to the issues in  
4 the underlying case, ORI asserts that the subpoena must be enforced under Rule 45 and contempt  
5 sanctions are warranted. ORI requests that this Court transfer the Application to the Southern  
6 District of California where the underlying action is pending, as that Court is familiar with the  
7 issues involved in the litigation and has been actively managing the case. If this Court is not  
8 inclined to transfer the Application it should compel Mr. Shimizu to comply with the subpoena  
9 and issue sanctions against him.

10 Fiber Research filed a Motion (Dkt. #4) asking the Court to strike and dismiss this action  
11 with prejudice pursuant to Rules 12(b)(1), (2), (4), (5), and (6) of the Federal Rules of Civil  
12 Procedure and LR 5.1(b) of the Local Rules of Civil Practice because it was listed as a Defendant  
13 in the caption of the Application. Fiber Research argues this Court lacks subject-matter  
14 jurisdiction over the action and personal jurisdiction over FRI, because plaintiff ORI failed to  
15 serve Fiber Research with process. Additionally, Fiber Research claims, even if ORI serves  
16 Fiber Research, this Court cannot provide a remedy because ORI “seeks a contempt finding and  
17 sanctions against a third party, Rieu Shimizu,” rather than Fiber Research. Thus, ORI fails to  
18 state a claim under Rule 12(b)(6). Fiber Research did not address the merits of the Application,  
19 or take a position with respect to whether the Application should be transferred to the Southern  
20 District of California for decision.

## 21 **II. TRANSFER OF SUBPOENA RELATED MOTION UNDER RULE 45(F)**

22 Rule 45(f) gives this court discretion to transfer subpoena-related motions to the issuing  
23 court. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(f) (“When the court where compliance is required did not issue the  
24 subpoena, it may transfer a motion under this rule to the issuing court if the person subject to the  
25 subpoena consents or if the court finds exceptional circumstances.” *see also Moon Mountain*  
26 *Farms, LLC v. Rural Community Ins. Co.*, 301 F.R.D. 426, 429 (N.D. Cal. 2014). Whether  
27 “exceptional circumstances” exist for a transfer turns on the particular facts of each case. *Id.* at  
28 428. The court considering the transfer motion should not assume that the issuing court is in a

1 better position to resolve subpoena-related motions. *In re UBS Fin. Servs., Inc. of Puerto Rico*  
 2 *Sec. Litig.*, 113 F. Supp. 3d 286 (D.D.C. 2015). The party seeking a Rule 45(f) transfer bears the  
 3 burden of showing that exceptional circumstances are present. Fed. R. Civ. P. 45 Advisory  
 4 Comm. Notes (2013); *see also Music Grp. Macao Commercial Offshore Ltd. v. Does*, 82 F.  
 5 Supp. 3d 979, 984 (N.D. Cal. 2015).

6 Although a prime concern is to avoid burdens on local nonparties subject to subpoenas,  
 7 the nonparty's interest in obtaining local resolution of the motion "must be balanced with the  
 8 interests in ensuring the efficient, fair and orderly progress of ongoing litigation before the  
 9 issuing court." *Judicial Watch, Inc. v. Valle Del Sol, Inc.*, 307 F.R.D. 30, 34 (D.D.C. 2014)  
 10 (internal alterations and quotations omitted). Rule 45 itself does not expound on what constitutes  
 11 "exceptional circumstances;" however, the Advisory Committee Notes state that "transfer may  
 12 be warranted in order to avoid disrupting the issuing court's management of the underlying  
 13 litigation, as when the court has already ruled on issues presented by the motion or the same  
 14 issues are likely to arise in discovery in many districts," so long as those interests outweigh the  
 15 interests of the subpoenaed party in obtaining local resolution of the motion. *Moon Mountain*,  
 16 301 F.R.D. at 428 (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(f) Advisory Committee Notes (2013)). The  
 17 Advisory Committee Notes do not provide an exhaustive list of all circumstances in which  
 18 transfer is appropriate under Rule 45(f), but instead formulate a balancing test. On one hand, the  
 19 court considers the burden on the party responding to the subpoena in the event of a transfer, and  
 20 on the other hand, the court considers factors such as judicial economy, docket management, and  
 21 the risk of inconsistent rulings. *Id.*

### 22 **III. TRANSFER OF ORI'S APPLICATION (DKT. #1)**

23 The Court finds exceptional circumstances warrant transfer of the Application to the  
 24 Southern District of California. Mr. Shimizu resides in Japan and Shimizu Chemical is based in  
 25 Japan. Shimizu Chemical is alleged to have assigned its interests to the product at issue to Fiber  
 26 Research, which has retained counsel in San Diego, California, and is defending and pursuing a  
 27 counterclaim in the underlying litigation in the Southern District of California. The subpoena  
 28 was served in this district for a deposition to take place in Las Vegas because ORI believed Mr.

1 Shimizu would be attending a trade show in Las Vegas. Rule 45(c)(1) provides that a subpoena  
2 may command a person to attend a deposition within 100 miles “of where the person resides, is  
3 employed, or regularly conducts business.” The Application does not claim that Mr. Shimizu  
4 resides or is employed within 100 miles of Las Vegas. At most, a declaration supporting the  
5 Application states, in conclusory fashion, that he “regularly transacts business” in Las Vegas.  
6 This conclusory statement, and the fact that Mr. Shimizu attended a trade show in Las Vegas in  
7 October 2015 is insufficient to support a finding Mr. Shimizu regularly transacts business here.

8 The judges assigned to the underlying action in the issuing district have jurisdiction over  
9 the party issuing the subpoena and the party claiming this witness supports its counterclaim and  
10 assigned rights to pursue the counterclaim. The Southern District of California is therefore in the  
11 best position to address the merits of whether Mr. Shimizu may or may not be compelled to  
12 appear and testify in the United States.

13 The subpoena was served October 7, 2015, to attempt to compel Mr. Shimizu to appear at  
14 the Las Vegas law offices of counsel for ORI to produce documents and provide testimony on  
15 November 9, 2015. The court has serious reservations about whether such a subpoena is  
16 enforceable on a Japanese resident attending a trade show. Transferring the Application to the  
17 issuing court will not impose any additional burden on Mr. Shimizu where Fiber Research and its  
18 counsel are defending ORI’s claims and prosecuting a counterclaim based on Mr. Shimizu’s  
19 asserted assignment of rights to the product at issue, and right to sue on Shimizu Chemical’s  
20 behalf.

21 Additionally, case management issues weigh heavily in favor of transfer. The judges  
22 assigned to the underlying action are familiar with the case and discovery issues involving Mr.  
23 Shimizu, the assignment, and the representations made by Fiber Research regarding Mr. Shimizu  
24 knowledge of discoverable information. The Southern District of California is in the best  
25 position to decide whether Fiber Research “controls” Mr. Shimizu such that he can be compelled  
26 to appear and give testimony in this case, either in the United States or Japan. Judge Dembin has  
27 been actively involved in discovery and case management issues in this case and has addressed  
28 Mr. Shimizu’s deposition in at least one hearing. A transfer of the Application will minimize

1 any risk of inconsistent discovery rulings and promote judicial economy. The Court presiding  
2 over the underlying action is in the best position to assess the merits of the dispute, weigh the  
3 proportionality issues concerning the discovery sought and address the consequences of Mr.  
4 Shimizu's compliance or failure to comply with discovery sought from him. The Court will  
5 therefore transfer the Application to the Southern District of California.

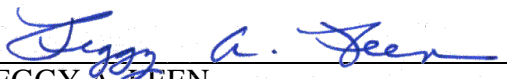
6 Finally, Fiber Research filed a motion to strike and dismiss instead of a response  
7 addressing the merits of ORI's Application. It is clear that ORI filed this action merely to  
8 enforce the subpoena, and listed Fiber Research in the case caption because it is the Defendant in  
9 the underlying action where Mr. Shimizu's testimony and documents are sought. The  
10 Application does not constitute a complaint against Fiber Research or seek any relief from it.

11 For the reasons stated,

12 **IT IS ORDERED:**

- 13 1. The Application for Issuance of an Order to Show Cause (Dkt. #1) is GRANTED  
14 insofar as it requests transfer to the Southern District of California in the pending  
15 matter of *Obesity Research Institute, LLC. v. Fiber Research International, LLC*,  
16 Case No. 3:15-cv-00595-BAS-MDD.
- 17 2. The Clerk of Court shall transfer the Application to the Southern District of  
18 California and close the file in this district.
- 19 3. Fiber Research International, LLC's Motion to Strike or Dismiss (Dkt. #4) is  
20 GRANTED to the limited extent the court will not construe the Application as a  
21 complaint against Fiber Research and will not treat Fiber Research as a Defendant.

22 Dated this 11th day of February, 2016.

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25 PEGGY A. LEEN  
26 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
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